REMARKS

Claims 1-10 and 15-18 have been examined. New claim 19 has been added to further describe the patentable features of the present invention. Also, claims 16 and 17 have been amended merely to correct a minor typographical error. No new matter is added.

I. Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-10 and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Urs et al (US Patent No. 6,292,781). Applicants traverse the rejection based on the following comments.

A. Claims 1, 5, 8 and 10

Applicants' invention relates to a system which allows for a simultaneous interaction with a **website** by means of Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), HyperText Markup Language (HTML), etc., using speech and non-speech related control signals originating, for example, from a microphone or a computer mouse, respectively. Thus, the present invention allows independent use of both a speech communication channel and a non-speech communication channel to, for example, navigate from a web page to a second web page by traversing a link.

Claim 1, as amended, recites:

> A telecommunication system comprising a terminal, a switch and an I-net comprising a memory for storing I-net information blocks at locations defined by I-net addresses, at least parts of said I-net addresses being generated in response to control signals originating from said terminal, and at least parts of said I-net information blocks being sent from said memory to said terminal in the form of response signals, each of said control signals and said response signals comprising both speech recognition and non-speech recognition related parts, wherein said switch comprises a detector for detecting said speech-recognition and non-speech recognition related parts in said control signals and said response signals, and a processor for, in response to a detection of said speech-recognition

> or non-speech recognition related parts, processing said control signals and said response signals, said I-net comprising at least one of an intranet or Internet,
>
> wherein said switch enables a simultaneous interaction with a website using both said control signal having said speech recognition related part and said control signal having said non-speech recognition related part, and
>
> said I-net information blocks are web pages being sent from said memory to said terminal in the form of said response signals, and said I-net address is an Internet Protocol address of a corresponding web page.

Urs, on the other hand, merely relates to a pure voice application (i.e., performing distributed speech processing) configured for transmission of either encoded speech or data. For example, Urs teaches that when the user speech comprises a voice command that requests information, the distributed speech processing unit interprets the request and retrieves the corresponding information (col. 7, lines 54-57). Information could include stock market information, weather related information, navigational information, new related information, etc., and the information may be retrieved over the Internet (col. 7, lines 57-65). However, Urs does not teach or suggest that "at least parts of said I-net addresses (i.e., Internet Protocol addresses) being generated in response to control signals originating from said terminal, and at least parts of said I-net information blocks (i.e., web pages) being sent from said memory to said terminal in the form of response signals," as recited in claim 1. Although Urs teaches that the Internet may be used, the Internet is only used as a communication medium or interface for supporting the communications (col. 5, lines 53-62 and col. 7, lines 61-65). Urs does not teach that IP addresses are generated in response to control signals or that web pages are sent in the form of response signals. None of the information requested in Urs is a web page, and Urs fails to teach or suggest anything about generating an IP address. That is, simply because the Internet is used as an interface, Urs is completely silent on generating IP addresses in response to control

signals. Instead, Urs merely teaches that weather information is retrieved through the Internet, for example.

In view of the above, Urs fails to teach or fairly suggest a switch which enables a simultaneous interaction with a **website** using both said control signal having said speech recognition related part and said control signal having said non-speech recognition related part, as recited in claim 1. In addition, Urs does not teach or suggest that "at least parts of said I-net addresses (i.e., Internet Protocol addresses) being generated in response to control signals originating from said terminal, and at least parts of said I-net information blocks (i.e., web pages) being sent from said memory to said terminal in the form of response signals," as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, claims independent claims 5, 8 and 10 should be patentable for at least similar reasons set forth above.

B. Claim 15

Claim 15 recites that "the switch enables an independent use of a speech communication channel and a non-speech communication channel to **navigate** from a first web page to a second web page by traversing a link." However, as set forth above, Urs fails to teach or suggest traversing web pages by links using speech communication channel and a non-speech communication channel (i.e., by using speech and non-speech related control signals). Urs merely serves the purpose of connecting currently used channels (speech or data) to a server for wireless communication (col. 11, lines 41-61). For example, Urs teaches that when the user speech comprises a voice command that requests information, the distributed speech processing unit interprets the request and retrieves the corresponding information (col. 7, lines 54-57). In one instance, weather information may be retrieved through the Internet. However,

neither column 11, lines 57-62 or any other portion of Urs suggests navigating from a first web page to a second web page by traversing a link, and more particularly, a simultaneous interaction with a website using both said control signal having said speech recognition related part and said control signal having said non-speech recognition related part (see claim 1). The mere transmission of data over the Internet does not teach navigating web pages in the unique manner claimed. Thus, claim 15 should be patentable for at least this reason.

C. Claim 18

Claim 18 recites that "said address signal converted from said speech-recognition related part is a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for an Internet server and said address signal converted from said non-speech-recognition related part is a URL for an Internet server." The Examiner asserts that that Urs teaches an Internet 214 and using the Internet 214 for retrieving information. Therefore, it appears the Examiner is asserting that simply because the use of an Internet is taught, that Urs teaches the unique combination of features claim 18 recites in conjunction with claims 1 and 2. This line of reasoning is improper.

As noted above in conjunction with claim 1, Urs merely teaches that a computer telephony platform uses the Internet 114/214 as a communication medium or network for supporting the communication service (col. 4, lines 15-20 and 39-42; col. 5, lines 56-63; and col. 6, lines 37-40). Nothing in Urs teaches or suggests that an address signal (i.e., a URL or web address) is generated in response to control signals.[1] That is, Urs fails to teach converting an address signal for I-net information blocks (i.e., web pages) from speech-recognition related

[1] The present invention relates to a telecommunication system with at least parts of said I-net addresses (i.e., web address) being generated in response to control signals originating from said terminal, and with at least parts of said being sent from said memory to said terminal in the form of response signals (paragraphs 1, 2, 15 and 32).

parts and from non-speech-recognition related parts (see claim 2). Instead, Urs merely teaches that weather information is retrieved through the Internet, for example. There are many ways of retrieving information through the Internet and nothing in Urs suggests that information, such as weather related information, is retrieved by converting speech and non-speech-recognition related parts to URLs, generating IP addresses, interacting with a website or traversing a link to navigate web pages.

Therefore, Urs fails to teach the features of claim 18. Applicants submit that claim 18 is patentable for at least this reason.

D. Remaining claims

Applicants submit that the remaining claims are patentable at least by virtue of their respective dependencies.

III. New Claims

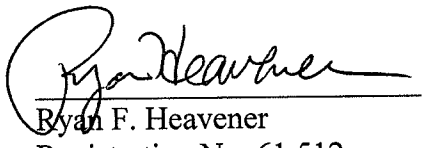
By this Amendment, Applicants have added new claim 19 to further define the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit claim 19 recites additional features which are not taught or suggested by the prior art of record.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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